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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1916

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

-Sir Humphry Davy.

The Coils of the Power Trust

The Republican has just received, and we support that thousands of newspapers in the country have also received, with permission to publish, a communication in support of the Shields water power bill which lately passed the senate. This gracious permission to print comes from the "Water Power Development Association, whose present headquarters are in Washington. They would naturally be where the headquarters of all lebbues are, in convenient proximity to congress.

The correspondence purports to controvert a statement made by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who is opposing the Shields bill, that it gives away water power sites in perpetuity, and it points out that the government may take back or "recapture" the sites after the expiration of fifty years; that that is also proposed by the Ferris bill, which has to some extent received the approbation of Mr. Pinchot.

Herein is the unfairness of the power trust correspondence. It leaves the reader in ignorance of the impossible terms on which the government may recover the sites at the end of fifty years. In fifty years the holder of the plant may have established a great and costly plant. He may be supplying power and fight to a half dozen towns or great industries. is order to recover the site the government must take over the whole power plant at a valuation which shall include not only the actual cost of the installation of such a plant, but there must be added a valuation imsed on the revenue-producing character of the plant. I atil our government is committed to the policy of partiauni awnership it could not recover this site at the end of fifty years or any other period. Mr. Pinchot was, therefore, right in his statement that the bill proposed to grant the sites in perpetuity. While the Ferris bill also fixed fifty years as the period for which the holder should enjoy the site, it did not mose such impossible terms as the Shields bill does,

The correspondence omits mention of other objections of Mr. Pinchot to the bill, the great power of condemnation it allows, the throwing down of every barrier for the protection of the sites, the undermining of the foundation of the structure of

conservation.

With some bearing on the activities of the water power trust it was stated day before yesterday in entatives by Mr. Longworth of Ohio that the senate amendment to the army increase will to which objection had been raised in the house, providing for a government nitrate plant, had been made "at the behest of the water power lobby." This illuminates a matter that had been somewhat puzzling to us. When proposals were first made to establish government armor plants and government nitrate. plants, they were attacked by many newspapers throughout the country. This, in itself, was not at mit puzzling, for, considering the looseness and extravagance with which governmental matters are managed, the fewer the encroachments of the government on the fields of private industry, the better. While some of the newspapers to which we have referred were probably more concerned in the interests of special privileges than in the public good, their arguments were sound and were only such as could have been made by a wholly disinterested and intelli-

gent newspaper. But then this puzzling thing soon became apparent. Some of these newspapers, while a little later continoung to assail hitterly the proposal for government armor plants, either nuit their attacks upon the nitrate plant amendment or treated it rather favorably as a project in which the government might engage to the public advantage. It would be a good thing for the government itself, which will need explosives sthough the material for the explosives should be assembled by private industry), and it would be a

good thing for the farmer who needs fertilizers. This changed attitude of the newspapers toward mitrate plants is explained in the observations of Mr. Longworth. Special privileges in the shape of the power trust had informed them of a rather anomalous situation in which government ownership would really he a good thing for special privilege. The fixation of nitrogen is accomplished by electrical energy and

the power trust has electrical energy to sell. The power trust has demonstrated that it has a good grip on the senate. It succeeded in not only passing the iniquitous Shields bill, the most infamous water power bill ever proposed, through that body, but it succeeded also in fixing the nitrate plant amendment upon the army increase bill.

The Primaries

The presidential preference primaries that have so far been held have been without any significance so far as they relate to the result of the republican national convention. So far declarations have been made in the primaries of that party, presidential preterence, or other, only for a very few favorite sons, the support of whom in the national convention will generally be perfunctory, and, in the cases of most of them, will probably be confined to the first ballot.

Contrary to the wishes of the reactionary republican leaders, very few pledged delegations have been chosen, and where the delegates who are said to be for this or that candidate have been chosen, they have pledged themselves only at their own instance. In this way several Roosevelt delegates have been selected, notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt's repudiation of

The state of the s

the candidacy of avowed Roosevelt delegates in republican primaries and conventions and his request in every case that his name should not be allowed to figure on the primary ballot in any state. In no state has there been concerted action in his behalf, unless it may be concealed in the campaign for unpledged, as against pledged, delegations,

Press dispatches have been somewhat misleading in making what is an unnecessary distinction between so-called Roosevelt candidates and unpledged candidates. It is not meant that the ratter are anti-Roosevelt. As in the Ohio primaries, though there were bitter contests in the democratic primaries in several districts, none of the contests were anti-Wilson.

It may be confidently expected that the unpledged delegations in the republican national convention will generally reflect the sentiment of their respective states in voting for candidates for the presidential nomination. And, with the Roosevelt sentiment rising as it is, everywhere, his nomination by the votes of unpledged candidates seems to be assured. With bound delegations under the control of the members of the national committee or local reactionary leaders, the result might be different.

The Chautauqua

A group of public spirited citizens have guaranteed a fund to meet the expenses of a Chautauqua week, depending for reimbursement upon the popular interest which may be aroused in the instructive entertainment which will be afforded in a program of very wide range. The men and women who are coming here artists, lecturers and entertainers, are all persons of nation-wide reputation, and no doubt Phoenix will be much better for their coming.

A good Chantauqua has a more elevating influence over a community than any other one agency. It is necessary, of course, to except the work of the schools and the churches. Their operation is continuous. That of the Chautauqua is necessarily crowded within a brief period, but the effect of it is uplifting and permanent and will be worth many times the cost

We trust that the guaranters of the fund which assures the Chautauqua for Phoenix will receive the aid and encouragement of citizens in their ticketselling canvass next week

GIRLS MAKE GOOD ON FARMS

One of the features of the times is the manner in which women have adapted themselves to farm life. Striking evidences have reached the offices of the

National Political Land League. One girl, after six weeks' training, was put in charge of 120 sheep, while her fellow worker was given twenty-five bullocks to care for. Farmers who have applied for women belpers have been so pleased with the result that again and again they have ap-

plied for a further batch of workers. In Gloucestershire a girl who was a teacher before the war says that she would not on any account return to town life. She enjoys nothing so much as the market gardening which she and other pupils take in turn to execute. Another girl writes from an Edinburgh convent to say that she was never so

happy in her life as she is now-milking the cows. The month's preliminary training arranged by National Land League gives a girl a chance to find out if she is really fitted for farm life. In this period she learns to milk, also the details of feeding, cleaning out byres and sheds, plowing, fertilizing, or any other job, according to the season,

Though wages are not high, it must be remembered that life in the country is much cheaper than in town. In Sussex two girls are working on an estate where they each get £1 a week and a joint cottage. The mother of one of the girls keeps house for them, and they are perfectly happy. Before the war they were tailoresses in London.-London

ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER

How often, during the recent Mexican troubles. have we read dispatches from praces along the border, from Eagle Pass, Nogales, and especially El Paso; how few of us can visualize these places or have more than the remotest idea of what they look like or the country that lies about them?

This border land, after you have left behind the cattle ranches of Eastern Texas, consists, like other parts of our great southwest, of vast table lands stretching to infinite horizons, heaving here and there into long waves as if pressed by a giant hand, then breaking into jagged ledges, not colored with the vivid hues of the painted desert, but gay and sinister and clothed only with scrubby clumps of mesquite and thickets of greasewood and chaparral. Often, however, yuccas rear aloft their slender spikes, now hung like candelabra (lamparas de Dios, candles of the Lord) with bell-shaped flowers, now denuded, dead, stiff and straight, and then so truly deserving their other appellations, "Spanish bayonets." Certain slopes so bristle with them that you can readily fancy vast armies hidden from view in lines of trenches.

Little life is to be seen in many an hour's run. Herds of cattle grazing in dry pastures; goats and sheep wandering in rocky creekbeds-these are the commoner sights. Once in a while a drove of ponies will go scattering by, followed by men bestriding studs whose coats glisten in the sun.

Along the horizon to the north rise blue buttes whose names-Horsehead Hills, Sierra de Diablo and the like-suggest their fantastic outlines, while to the south the long, jagged mountains of old Mexico string their purple silhogettes against the sky. Now and then a silver glint will mark the course of the border river, the murky Rio Grande, that flows quietly enaough through its broad green valley.

HE SPOKE TOO FREELY

Frederick Gurney, an omnibus conductor, has been imprisoned for using words and making false statements likely to cause disaffection and to prejudice recruiting in his majesty's forces.

Detective Burgers said he was on an omnibus. There were several passengers. Defendant, who was conductor, said to a friend who had told him he had been doing his little bit in the army. "I would not join the army. You have been fighting for royalty; that's all. I should advise anyone else not to."

A woman passenger answered, "You must not say that. I have a boy in the navy." Gurney went on to say he had a boy under the sea, and when the woman, rising indignantly, said," We are fighting for our children who will come after us," he replied, "No, we ain't. We are fighting for royalty, who do nothing. They will get the benefit, and we shall get nothing at the finish. People don't like to hear the truth."-London Telegraph.

SHIELDS FOR FLAME ATTACKS

Paris-A wounded territorial corporal, who was at Verdun, gives a description of the German flame

attacks. "The general effect of the flamenwerter is just the opposite to the effect of water being thrown on the flaming ground," he said. "I once saw New York firemen fighting a 14-story warehouse fire. The water spurted up in bright columns whose ends were lost in smoke. The flame jets in the daylight look exactly the same from a distance. One sees little groups holding a hose with a bright jet spurting into the rolling billows of smoke. Only this time our trenches were in the midst of the smoke clouds. We carried big oblong shields of interwoven osier, covered with dry clay, against which the flaming liquid fell powerless, but the smell was terrible, almost suffocating, although we

EXTRACTS FROM A BUTCHER SHOP

Butcher-Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Harvin's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him.

John-All right, sir, just as soon as I have sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg.-Harvard Lampoon

FINANCES and MARKETS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, April 26.-Much of the

ground regained by the market in the. early days of the week was relinitial dealings, the movement becoming Mr. Riggins. more heavy as offerings increased. Munitions, Mexicans, equipments and sundry industrials receded steadily crucible steel and Mexican petroleum. Coppers were disposed to harden at you do?" the outset and with United States ities furnished such doubtful support nancier.-Kansas City Star. as the market then received.

Rails were increasingly heavy. United States Steel's course was a @9.95; pigs \$7.30@9.15. that stock. Steel closed it \$2.74. a cows \$4.90 a.2. stockers and net loss of 1 1-8. Other leading calves \$6.25 @ 9.25.

shares finished at lowest levels of the day. Total sales of stocks Wethers \$6.75 @ 9.10; lambs \$7.60 @ amounted to 520,000 shares,

The markets for foreign exchange were irregular on light dealings.

Bonds were slightly lower on contracted trading. Total sales par value recipts 11,000; market lower. Bulk ue aggregated \$2,080,000

PRICE OF MONEY

\$4.7312: demand \$4.7614

Government bonds steady, railroad bonds irregular.

Time loans firmer; sixty days 36 34: 90 days 34 m34.

11 (4 t) 117 MHAZE W/4 III 0.72-		ы
Call money firm; roling rate 2		þ
Closing	Bid	þ
American Beet Sugar	56%	
American Can	35%	
American Car and Foundry	57%	
American Locomotive	6635	
Amer. Smelt. & Ref'ng	92	
American Sugar Refining	1064	
American Tel. & Tel	127 .	
American Zinc, Lead and S	8936	
	815	
Atchison	102	
Baldwin Locomotive	8514	
Raltimore & Ohio	84	ı
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	54	
Butte and Superior Copper		
California Petroleum	911/2	
Canadian Pacific	20%	
Control Control	165	
Central Leather	53	ı
Chesapeake & Ohio	58%	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	91%	
Chicago & Northwestern	125	
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry	15%	
Chino Copper	5214	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	4934	
Corn Products Refining	1934	ă
Crucible Steel	79	
Distiller's Securities	485	
Erie	33.16	
General Electric	161%	
Great Northern Pfd.	1191/4	4
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	3854	
Illinois Central	100%	
Interborough Consol. Corp	16%	
Inspiration Copper	4434	ä
International Harvester, N. J	11044	
Int. Mer. Marine pfd. ctfs	8144	
Kansas City Southern	24	
Kennecott Copper	54%	
Louisville & Nashville	194	H
Mexican Petroleum	94	
Miami Copper	2744	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ofd	10	
Missouri Pacific	374	
Montana Power	76	
National Lead	8430	J
Nevada Copper	175	
		400

New York Central

Norfolk & Western

Northern Pacific ...

Rep. Iron & Steel

Southern Railway .

Union Pacific pfd.

Union Pacific

Utah Copper

Western Union

Pacific Mail

Reading

N. Y., N. H. & Hartford

Pacific Tel. & Tel.

Ray Consolidated Copper

Shattuck Arizona Copper

Southern Pacific

Studebaker Co.

Tennessee Copper

Texas Company

I'. S. Industrial Alcohol

United States Steel .

United States Steel Pfd.

Westinghouse Electric ... Total sales for the day 520,000

Wabash Pfd. "3"

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS CHICAGO, April 26,-Higher m wheat resulted today chiefly from an increase of adverse conditions for seeding the spring crop. The close, although unsettled, showed a net ad-\$1.14% and July \$1.15@1.15%. Corn gained % to % 601 cent and oats % In provisions the outcome varied from five to 25 cents decline

Crop prospects clearly had the lead today as the dominating influence on the value of wheat. A general rush to buy which took place at the opening was mainly ascribed to further rains in the northwest and to reports of floods in the same section.

Figures were also current purporting to show that the domestic winter wheat yield would be one-third less than in 1915.

Reports of large sales to the seaboard lifted corn.

Oats were governed by the action of corn and wheat. Realizing sales in large had a depressing effect on the provision market. The incentive appeared to be

lower prices on hogs. Close-Wheat May \$1.14%; July \$1.15. Corn, May 76%; July 77%. Oats May 44%; July 43%.

Pork May \$23.45; July \$23.40. Lard, May \$12.35; July \$12.37.

Ribs May \$12.47; July \$12.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, April 26.-Hogs, receipts 37,000; market weak to 5 cents lower than yesterday's average. Bulk \$9.80

TWO FAMILIES WISH

It is sometimes cheaper for a fam-

under pressure, selling again concentrating around Baldwin Locomotive. "Suppose you wanted to build a \$1,000 \$7,50@7.90; house and had only \$700, what would \$4.00@4.50.

Industial alcohol and Distillers' secur- worth \$300," answered the young fi-

disappointment to those who expected | Cattle receipts 20,000; market 10 to that yesterday's remarkable quarrierly 20 cents lower. Native beef steers wethers, \$6.5067.00; ewes, \$6.5066.75; statement would prove of benefit to \$7,9969.85; western steers \$7.8068.70; suckling lambs \$5.7566.00. that stock. Steel closed at \$2 1-4, a cows \$4.00@3.20, stockers \$5.80@8.50;

11.50.

\$9.55@9.80; heavy \$9.70@9.85; light

S. bonds were unchanged on call. \$9.50@9.70; pigs \$8.25@9.10. Cattle receipts 5,060; market lower. Prime fed steers \$9.35@9.65; western 27c; NEW YORK, April 26.—Mercantile steers \$8.0062.35; stockers \$7.0068.75; paper 36334; stelling, 60 days bills calves \$6.50610.50. Sheep receipts 9,600; market lower

Bar silver 674c; Mexican dollars Lambs \$10,505r11.35; yearlings \$5.759r14c. 10.75; wethers \$8.75@9.50.

Denver Live Stock

Hogs receipts 1,400 market steady; 57% top \$9.60; bulk \$9.30 m 9.40.

COTTON

89% NEW YORK, April 26.—The cotton 81% market closed steady; net unchanged to three points lower.

CHICAGO, April 26,-Butter un-

changed. 91%

LOS ANGELES MARKET

1734

57%

124%

25%

4434

13056

8236

116%

25%

noted are for livestock weighed and Hancock

CATTLE: (On foot, cross weight) Miami

A SCHOOL DISTRICT

quished today when professional sell- ily to move into a school district ing of specialties and some of the than to move a school district to a more standard stocks was resumed. family. This may be true in the Among traders to whom the narrow case placed before county superinoperations of the day were largely tendent of schools J. A. Riggins, yesconfined, sentiment seemed to undergo terday when two Mexican families a reversal of its recent moderate op- whose children number ten made aptimism. Germany's procrastination, plication for a district north of Pedevelopments in the field of labor, cria. The district is nine by twelve other unfavorable portents con- miles and the petition fled by the two tributed to this state of mind. Ir- men has all the legal requrements regular price changes marked the in- The matter will be investigated by

SOLVED

"I s'pose I'd have to marry a girl \$6.69@7.20; seconds \$5.75@6.50; com-

69.90; lights \$9.45@9.95; heavy \$9.45

DENVER, Colo. April 26.—Cattle receipts 1,800; market steady; beef firm; electrolytic nearby nominal; steers \$7.75 68.66; cows and heifers August and later \$28.56 629.00. Bid \$6.00@7.60; stockers and feeders \$6.50 66% @8.40; calves \$10.00@12.00.

Sheep receipts \$6.00; market steady; lambs \$10.50@11.00; ewes \$8.00@8.50.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

1966 15: at mark, cases included 19 Allouez Poultry alive higher; fowls 174 4; Buttle Coulition springs 20.

LOS ANGELES, April 26.-Prices Greene Cananea

delivered off the cars without feed Isle Royale

No. 1 steers, weighing 960 to 1200 lbs. Mohawk

BUICK BULLETIN

While the Buick is guaranteed for 55 miles an hour, we ask that you do not take advantage of it. Your Buick is not a racing car, and more injury can be done by speeding, than from any neglect. It simply wrecks the whole car, both in vibration and strength. Please be careful, as our service

BABBITT--POLSON CO.

COWS AND HEIFERS: No. 1 mon thin, \$4.50@5.00 BULLS AND STAGS: Good, \$5.25@ .60: medium, \$4.50@ 4.75. CALVES: Light weight, \$10.00; me

dium to heavy, \$8.50@9.50.

HOGS: (Hard grain fed) 150 to 250 lbs., \$8.50@8.62%; 250 to 300 lbs. \$8.25 @8,371/2; 300 ths. up. \$7.50@7.621/2. POULTRY: Brotlers, 25c: fryers 28c; roasters, 25c; old cocks, 9c; light hens, 16c; heavy hens, 19c; light turkeys, 25c; heavy turkeys, 25c;

ducks 18c; young ducks, 20c; young geese, 16c; squabs unquoted. BUTTER: Receipts, 46,300 pounds extras, 26c; first 23c EGGS: Receipts 778 cases. Selected

7c; candled, 25c; case count 23c. ALFALFA HAY: \$14,00 to \$16,00. SONORA WHEAT: No bid. \$1.75 BARLEY: Bright feed, no bid,

\$1.265 asked; dark barley \$1.35.

METALS fron firm and unchanged. Metal exchange quotes tin easy spots \$49.00 % 50,00. At London: Spot copper £132; fu-tures £125; electrolytic £141, spot tin £198; 5s; futures £196.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET By Special Wire from Logan and. Bryan, Los Angeles, Brokers

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

Calumet and Heela 7234 Copper Range ... 6254 Ray Consolidated 22% Lake Copper

Yes, We Make

and also issue

Guarantee Title Policies

Phoenix Title & Trust Company 18 N. 1st Ave.

Mass Copper	12%	12%
North Butte	26	265
Nevada Cons	173%	173
Osceola	92	93
Old Dominion	68	683
Quincy	93	94
Shannon	8.15	83
Superior Copper	217	173
Tamarack	54	164
Utah Cons	13%	135
Victoria	3%	35
Winona	4	4.1
Wolverine	5645	9.7
North Lake	13%	1.5
South Lake	794	83
Chino	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	523
Utah Copper	79%	791
Inspiration	4436	441
Shattuck	3115	321
United Verde Ex	26	269
New Cornella		153
	ACCOMMON TO SERVICE	

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A want Ad will see more customers than you can

We have data and information relative to every prigation problem peculiar to Arizona-SCHWEITZER MACHINE CO 314 W. Washington St., Phoenis

Do Away With Drudgery

An old-fashioned cook-stove means the drudgiest kind of drudgery, with its ashes and dirt, carrying of fuel and its blistering heat, reaching to every corner of the house.

The use of gas means just the opposite-comfort, convenience and the elimination of dirt and drudgery.



THE MODERN Gas Range

is a delight to every housekeeper. It represents the highest efficiency in cooking appliances. Instant adjustment of heat to any desired degree, local control of heat, the warming oven and GLASS doored baking ovens, the broiler and simmerer, and the easy terms on which they can be purchased are features which recommend the Gas Range to thrifty



WE INSTALL

housekeepers.

Piping from Street Main to the Meter Free Provided the distance is not over 100 feet

HERE IS OUR PLAN-We will lay the piping from our nearest main to your house and install a meter, free of charge, provided the piping necessary is not more than 100 feet. In case it is more than 100 feet, a small charge is made for the actual cost of the additional labor and material. The piping inside your house costs very little.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. USE FOR COMFORT and GAS